the courage of any portion of the United States, 1-t me call it to your remembrance that no man who went from any of these Confederate States has everyet, as a general officer, su rendered to an eveny. Hereat any laure 1 Parton me if I do not go into matters of Fistory, and permit me again to thank you for this kind manifestation of your regard, to express to you my hearty wishes for the individual prosperity of you sell, with the hope that you will all pray to God to arown our cause and our country with success.

His Excellency then refired from the windows and

His Excellency then retired from the windows amid prolonged cheers. Calls were then made for Ex-Gov. Wise, to which, after a short delay, he responded as

SPEECH OF EX-GOV. HENRY A. WISE.

My FRIENDS: You all know that I am a civil soldier only, and that in that capacity I was nearly worn down in the eiege of the Virginia Convention. Thank God bowever, that, with a little test, some bely and some damage from the doctors. I have been enabled to recruit my exhausted energies. The time of deliberation has given place to the time of action, and I have taken up my bed as an individual, in common with others, to march to Richmond to meet the Pro-ident of our now -eparate and independent Reputile. I am ready to obey his orders, not only with pride, pleasure, and devotion to the cause, and respect SPEECH OF EX-GOV. HENRY A. WISE. Pro-ident of our now separate and independent Report le. I am ready to obey his orders, not only with pride, pleasure, and devotion to the cause, and respect to the office he fills, but with respect to the man himself, as one who has our fullest emfidence. You have to meet a few with when you could not live in peace. Your political power and rights, which were enthruned in that Capitol when you were united with them nade the old constitutional bond of the Confederacy, bave teen am it illated. They have undertaken to annual have within your own limits that would render your projectly unsafe within those limits. They have ab-litionized your border, as the dispraced North-West will show. They have invaded your moral strongbolds, and the rights of your religion, and have undertaken to teach you what should be the moral duties of men. They have invaded the sanctity of your homes and fresides, and endeavored to play master, father, and husband for you in your households; in a word, they have set themselves up as a rety Providence by which you are in all things to be guided and controlls d. But you have already declared that you would not be subject to this invasion of your rights. Though war was demanded, it was not for you to declare war. But now that the armies of the invader are hovering around the tomb of Wushington, where is the Virginian heart that does not beat with a quicker polsaaround the tomb of Washington, where is the gianan heart that does not beat with a quicker ption at this last and boldest desecration of his below. tion at this last and boldest desceration of his beloved State? Their hordes are already approaching our metropolis, and extending their folds around our State as does the anaconda around his victim. The call is for action. I rejoice in this war. Who is there that now dares to put on sanctity to deprecate war or the "horrid gloris s of war." None. Why? Hecause it is a war of purification. You want war, fire, blood, to purify you; and the Lord of Hosts has demanded that you should walk through fire and blood. You are called to the fiery baptism, and I call upon you to come up to the aftar. Though your pathway be through fire or through a river of blood, turn not aside. Be in no haste—no hurry and flurry. Collect yourselves—summon yourselves—elevate yourselves to the high and sacred duty of patriotism. The man who dares to pray, the man who dares to wait Collect yourselves—summon yourselves—clevate your selves to the high and sacred duty of patriotism. The men who dares to pray, the man who dares to wait until some magic as m is put into his hand; the man who will not go unless he have a Minié, of percussion musket, who will not be content with flint and steel, or even a gun without a lock—is worse than a cow of —be is a renegade. If he can do no better, go to a blocksmith, take a gun along as a sample, and get him to make you one like it. Get a spear—a lance. Take a lesson from John Brown. Manufacture your blades from old i on, even though it be the tires of your cart wheels. Get a bit of carriage spring, and grind and hursishit in the shape of a bowie-knife, and put it to any sort of a handle, so that it be strong—ach, hickory, oak. But, if possole, get a double barreled gun and a deren rounds of buckehot, and go upon the battle field with these. If the enemy's guns reach further than your's, reduce the distance; meet them foot to foet, eye to eye, body to body, and when you strike a blow, strike i one. Your true-blooded Yankee will never stand still in the presence of cold steel. Let your aim, therefore, be to get into close quarrers, and with a few decieed, vigorous movements, always pushing forward, never back, my word for it, the soil of with a few decised, vigorous movements, always push-ing forward, never back, my word for it, the soil of Virginia will be swept of the Vandals who are now

pollating its atmosphere.

The band then struck up the air of "Dixie," which was followed by "We May be Happy Yet;" during which Mrs. Davis, the wife of the President, appeared at one of the windows, in company with Mayor Mayo and was received with demonstrations of delight.

The music over, with its usual pertinacity the crowd insisted on having speeches from the Hons. R. Toombs and J. P. Benjamin; but both these gentlemen being absent, the Hon. ex-Senator Wigfall, also being called for, appeared at one of the windows in another part of the house, and said he must be excused from discussing the questions of the day. The time had come for action talking. Virginia having taken her place smong the Confederate States, her sister sovereignties were sending troops to her border as rapidly as possible. Nothing remained to be done by her citizens, except to organize companies with whatever arms could be had, and hang upon the flanks of the enemy at every step. The latter would thus be annoyed, and far more execution of an effective character done than by the simple skirmishes among the few soldiers on the outposts which were already beginning to be reported to the country. In conclusion, he stated that the Hon. Col. L. Q. C. Lamar of Mississippi was in the room, and

would address the assemblage, after which he hoped no further call would be made. SPEECH OF THE HON. L. Q. C. LAMAR.
GENTLEMEN: It affords me pleasure to respond to
your call. But I feel conscious of my inability to address you in a strain worthy of the interest inspired by your call. But I feel conscious of my inability to address you in a strain worthy of the interest institled by the great events now so rapidly burrying to their consummation. Indeed, it would be almost impossible to give adequate expression to the feelings with which sill patriotic minds are now agitated. Fortunately, however, the time has come when the people used neither the sid of argument nor of exciting appeal. The time has arrived when they are satisfied that the deliverance of this fair State depends not upon argument, not upon eloquence, not upon statesmanship, but upon the fighting manhead of the people of this country [cheers.]—upon the courage which dares to strike a braver blow for the right than the enemy dare to strike for the wrong. The people of these Confederate States have, by a solemn appeal at the ballotbox, after exhausting every effort to live in peace with their neighbox, proclaimed their determination to take their place and maintain it among the na ions of the earth; and the charter of their new nationality, which earth; and the charter of their new nationality, which was written with the pen of our Revolutionary fathers, and adopted at Montgomery, shall, if a sacrawent be needed, be subscribed with the blood of patriotism. Fellow-citizens, if this continent is to be the theater of interneeine war, history will acquit these Confederate States of all responsibility for its calamities. The very first act of the Confederate Government was to send Commissioners to Washington to make terms of peace, and to establish relations of amity between the two rections; and if the buffeon who now diagraces the seat once occupied by Washington and Madison had not been lost to the dictates of true justice and humanity; if that people had not been blinded by passion, maddened by manticism, and excited by the loss of power; had they consented to a peaceful sepa ation of these sections into two Republics, each pursuing its destiny in accordance with its own choice. with: and the charter of their new nationality, which pursuing its destiny in accordance with its own choice it would have have afforded the strongest evidence of the capacity of man for self-government ever pre-sented to the world. But they did not do it. They sented to the world. But they did not do it. They proclaimed war and subjugation. They have called upon you to abandon your right of self-government—to surrender your civil liberty. Right here Virginia steps forward, and, among all the rich materials she has hitherto contributed to the history of the country, there are none so rich as these contributed in this contest; for, from the moment the Federal Government raised an arm sgainst her Southern sisters, she sined to catch the blow. Grand, glorious, old Commonwealth!—Proud, free Empress! Mother of States themselves free, sie stands here in robes of steel, raising a maarm sgainst ber Southern sisters, she sined to catch the blow. Graud, glorious, old Commonwealth!—
Proud, free Empress! Mother of States themselves free, she stands here in robes of steel, railing a majestic arm to press back the foe that dure attempt to force her daughters into an unnatural and unwilling Duion. And now war is pronounced upon her, an infuriate mob is upon her borders. But the sentiment of Virginia is the sentiment of the South. Rather let the pillars of the new Republic crumble to their foundation; rather let its lofty battlements be overwhelmed with the last hope of liberty, than its people should quell in this hour of trial or refuse to tread with her the bloodiest path that may be marked out for her to follew. The sentiment of the entire South is with her; men from every rank and class of society are rushing to arms, begging the Government to put any kind of weapons in their hands, and allow thom to march to the battle fields of Virginia. In our State, the little State of Mississippi, the number of men who are ready to fight, I fully believe, is above our voting population. Even the walls of our Universities stand to day mate and deserted, while our young students have marched upon the soil of Virginia to mingle the dash of patriotic youth with the courage of disciplined anhood, and teach the vainglorious foe the invincibility, of Suthern arms, and the invindability of Virginia. If "Go on!" We may not know what will be the na ture or result of this contest. It may be that much suffe. In six before us. It may be that our towns and cities will be sacked. It may be perfor it is well to look at the production of Affairs—that our

South shall yet emerge from the contest exhausted, pallid, her garments dripping with blood; but for all that she will survive, and her glorious constitution, tresh with rigor, will be matinet with immortal life. This very night I look forward to the day when this beloved country of ours—for, thank God, we have a carn'ry at hist—will be a country to live for, to fight for, and, if necessary, to die for. [A voice—" Yes, I am withing to die for it a hundred times over." [Cheers, anid which the windows were closed, and the crowd slowly diperied.]

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

From Our Special Correspondent. FORTRESS MONROE,

Old Point Comfort, June 11, 1861. The expedition of yesterday against the enemy at Big Bethel, forms the staple of conversation to-day. While it was not in every respect perfectly successful it demonstrated the capacity of our forces to achieve success, under circumstances when success is possible. I will not undertake to determine why the expedition was not as successful as could have been desired. Intrenched, as the enemy were behind formidable batteries, at a point of their own choosing, in full force, and skillfully officered. It was scarcely to be expected that our infantry, supported by only four pieces-two of which only were brought into use-of vastly inferior caliber, should achieve complete success. The strength and position of the enemy's batteries were, perhaps, not as well known as they should have been before engaging them. The reconnoisance was not, perhaps, a thorough and deliberate as it should have been. I take early occasion to state that the plan of the expedition, as arranged by Gen. Butler, was skillfully laid. When our forces arrived on the field, Brig.-Gen. Pierce was the officer in command. Although a considerable larger force was at his disposal, probably not more than twelve or fifteen hundred men were brought into action at any one time, with what degree of skillfulness I will not undertake to determine.

The regiments brought into action behaved well, and only required to have their efforts skillfully combined and directed to win success. One force had been up all night, had marched between ten and twelve miles, half of the distance under a broiling sun, and were carried immediately into action.

The enemy had been days constructing the batteries. which were located in a naturally strong position, their guns were the heaviest and best, and served with skill. The commander of the Rebel forces is said to have been Col. Lee. That, notwithstanding these advantages, they were severe sufferers at the hands of our men, is evident from the fact that they made no attempt to pursue, or in any manner harrass our retreat, which was made in good order, and in our own

There is an undisguised disappointment in all our campe at the failure to achieve a complete triumph, and an earnest wish prevails to be led against enemy at the earliest day possible. It is useless to disguise the fact that the demand is equally earnest and universal that our forces shall be led by an officer of recognized skill and capacity. Our men would be glad to learn that Gen. Butler was to take the field in person.

Under the circumstances the list of mortality is won derfully small. It does not, I think, exceed twenty killed, while the wounded do not probably exceed thirty. There were many miraculous escapes. Lieut. J. S. York of company I, of Col. Duryees regiment, had his sword and scabbard bent nearly double by a grape shot, while at the same time his pistol was knocked from his hand and himself thrown to the ground, covered with dust, sustaining only a slight

The conduct of the brave and lamented Grebble, of the Regulars, is spoken of with unreserved praise. He had ared nearly his last shot, after standing at his piece with heroic coolness for upward of two hours, in the face of the enemy's batteries, and was about to obey the order to retreat when he was struck by a rifled-cannon shot which carried away the best part of his head. He leaves a wife and child, to whom he was ardently devoted, and who are now at West At a meeting of the officers of the Army at Fortress

Monroe, Virginia, on the 11th of June, the following resolutions were adopted relative to the lamented death of John T. Greble, late a First Lieutenant of the 2d Regiment of United States Artillery, who was killed in battle at County Creek, near that post, on the 10th

inst.:

Resolved, That the heroid death of this gallant officer fills all with admiration and regret. Standing at his piece in the open road in front of the enemy's battery till shot down, he served with the greatest code see and most undamnted courage.

Resolved, That while deploring his untimely end and feeding that his loss to his country is great, and to his femily and friends irreparable, etil a death so glorious can but tend to lighten the burden of graf to all.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the officers of the Army stationed at this post wear the must being of momining for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be furnished his family.

his family
Resoured. That these proceedings be familished the New-York
and Philadelphia purers for publication. and Philadelphia papers for publication.

The return march to Hampton was in the blistering sun of one of the hottest days of the season. Our men have not lost heart, for the morale of the camp is better to-day than ever before. They will retrieve the misfortunes of the day, and demand that there shall be no unnecessary delay. The demand will be gratified.

ACCOUNT BY A ZOUAVE WHO WAS THERE. CAMP HAMILTON, Headquarters 5th Reg't

Duryee's Advance Guard June 11, 1861. On the evening of the 9th (Sunday) orders were given by Col. Drayee that two companies of the regiment (Companies II and I) should be ready to march as scouts and skirmishers from camp at 10 o'clock p. m., and hold the road from Hampton for three or four miles out, until the brigade could get in readiness to march, for which orders were understood to be given for 12 o'clock, midnight, Capt. Kilpatrick and Capt. Bartlett were ready with

their commands in less than thirty minutes, and we started. We advanced according to orders, and at balf-past one in the morning had the gratification of being joined by the regiment, and took up our line of march where we did not know, but, as we found out

march where we did not know, but, as we found out afterward, our destination was Big Bethel, and the object to take some batteries of the recel forces in position at York County Bridge.

On arriving at Newmarket Bridge, Col. Duryee detached the second platoon of Capt. Bartlett's company, under command of Lieut, York, to remain and hold the bridge until the reserve of the brigade came up, consisting of Col. Townsend's Regiment (3d Albany) and Col. Carr's [2d New-York).

On the arrival of Col. Townsend's Regiment we marched on with the reserve to a point where a junction was to be formed with other regiments of oursecoming from Newports News, and here a very sad mistake was made.

tion was to be formed with other regiments or our coming from Newports News, and here a very sad mistake was made.

(c) Duryce's Regiment arriving first, continuing their line of march went on in advance, and the reserve of Col. Bendix's German Rilles of New-York arriving these before our New-York Reserve came up, took up position along the line of woods to the left at the junction, and upon the arrival of the head of the column of Col. Townsend's Regiment, with the second platoon of Company I of our Regiment in front supposing that we were of the other side, opened fire upon us with grape and cannister, and very successfully so far as they were concerned.

Not expecting any redistance here everybody was unprepared, and a retreat was the inevitable consequence. The horses sitached to the arrillery became unmanagable, whoelet, upset the jie.es, and tore madly along down the line, and seriously I do not think they could be blamed, for grape and cannister fell like hell, to-say not ing of the blinding effect of each directarge right in their and our faces.

The Regiment, by command of Brig. Gen. Pierce of Massachusette, who was with them, retreated very much to the di-satisfaction of Col. Townsend as one would think from his manner and commands to his Regiment.

He is a very quiet unassuming gentleman, but he can be woke up, and it was very apparent that he was. We of cearse all went back according to orders, but not far, sad presently one of the Zouaves and we were then in fear, the hast to go; saw coming along the road a detachment of what we all supposed was the enemy, with a white flag. One of the Zouaves, in company with Col. Townsend, went back to investigate, and then the whole truth came out, and the mistake accounted for, very much to the satisfaction of the wounded, of course; and as for the killed, as silence gives consent, it is to be supposed to their satisfaction, too. It was a sad mistake, and somebody was very much to blame. Of course all sorts of explanations were offered, and among others that the feult He is a very quiet unsecuming gentleman, but he

was entirely ours, because we did not at eight ery out the watchword by which friends were to be known, at d therefore it was re senable to suppose that we we commiss. As I happened to be in asymptot the entire reserve, I can only say that if the German Rides are as quick in a l their movements as they were in opening fire upon us from a concealed position, they are very smart soldiers; and after they did open fire, I thick Col. Lefferts of the 7th will testify that it is very think Col. Lefferts of the 7th will testify that it is very difficult so to jitch the vice as to make it heard half a mile by an efficer who, if he was in his jitice, was in zear of 350 men, firing by file a continual discharge, and with an accompaniment of howivers, fired as fast is 150 sible, and through smoke so thick you could entit with a knite.

In the meantime, Col. Durvee, hearing this going on in his rear, countermarched his regiment, and at double quick tine came down to participate in the arragement, and he, too, found out the mistake.

After all the apologies and explanations were get through with, the second platton of Compa y I joined their own command, very much to their grafification, where nistakes of that kind do not happen.

We again took up our line of march to our original

their own command, very much to their gratification, where nitetales of that kind do not happen.

We again took up our line of march to our original point of destination, and on the way took occasion to increase the temperature of the atmosphere (thermometer 90° in the shade), by making binfires of certain houses and barns belonging to genti-men who have abused the kindness and lenity of General Butler (whose heart is as big as his body), and have allowed their premises to be used for ambuseades and rallying points for the Rebels, while professing to be Union men, and being protected both in person and property by General Butler's orders.

We had to hall several times on our march for Reserve to come up, and Colonel Daryce's most frequent order was, "go slower, men, go slower," till finally we arrived at a point about a mile distunt from the position of the enemy, and halted. The first thing heard along the line was "Company I, Capi. Bartlett, to the front," and away we went along the whole line at double quick, tired as we were, after an all-night's duty, and a march under a brotting sun of fourteen allow and cheered by the men along the whole line.

at double quick, tired as we were, after an all-night's duty, and a march under a broiling sun of fourteen niles, and cheered by the men along the whole line.

When we arrived at the head of the regiment we were ordered to advance and join Capt. Gil, atrick, Company H, who were still further in advance, and we did it.

He is, to use a homely phrase, "one of 'em," and as we came up his first salutation was, "Bartlett, old 'el low, there they are, and now we have a big thing.' And there they were, sure enough, and i was a big thing, with some twenty holes in it, and one of those things you can see on top of the fort at Governor's Island in each hole.

And there they were, sure enough, and it was a big thing, with some twenty holes in it, and one of those things you can see on top of the fort at Governor's Island in each hole.

The two companies were then divided into three sections, Capt. Burdlett taking command of the center, Lieur. Cambrelay of Gilpatrick's Company taking command of the right section, and Lieut. York of Bartlett's Company taking command of the left, and the order given to "deploy as skiemishers."

These arrangements did not take a great while, you may rest assured, and we had hardly got into place on the right and left, before "barg," "bang," "bang," saluted our ears, and the way the grape and cambister tore through and above and around as was considerably shead of double quick time, and wooderful to relate, although they fired at point-blank range, and apparently right in our faces, not a man was killed. Gilpatrick jumped up on a fance, sang out "Give them three good American electer for that, men," and if you had heard it you would have thought that order was obeyed, for we did sing out. They fired four or five rounds at us before we could get out of the way, and then the center and right took positions in the wood, with a view of flanking the enemy on the right and the left taking positions behind fences, rising ground, and anything that afforded the slightest protection from the murderous fire of the enemy. Awaited orders, which were constantly after each discharge, "Ski-mishers, Advance," and we did kdvan e, some times on hands and knees and sometimes crawling on our bellies, and sometimes, where neither would do, getting up and going "double quick" till we could find some obstacle, however slight, to take advantage of.

The center and right of the skirmishers kept moving

The center and right of the skirmishers kept moving on until they got to where they supposed they were on the enemy's flank, but very much to their surprise, for no one dreamed of the strength of the position, they found that there was not only one introchment but another and a bigger one in the rear, and of course nothing to do but the best they could under the circum stances, and pop off just as many men as showed their beads above the embankment. In the mean time the lett action of the skirmishers, hearing Gilpatrick's sharp shrill command constantly repeated, "Skirmishers, advance," kept constantly moving forward is an open field, and while in the act of making a further or en field, and while in the act of making a nather advance of about 670 feet to the front and up to a very unasspicious and harmless looking fence, house, cowshed and barn, the cartain fell and a marked battery of mountain howlitzers was exposed in full view, and they did not lose any time in opening. Grape and canister fell like driving hail right into our faces, and men dropped right and left. We gave them one round in return and retreated fifteen paces, and throwing curselves flat on our faces londed and fired as fast as posible until finding there was no reserve, no main body.

selves flat on our faces londed and fired as fast as possible, until finding there was no reserve, no main body, no nothing to fall back on, we got out from under this awful fire and got back to the two field pieces on our right. This did not take a great witle, for our men only fired five or six rounds, and then only when they could sight a man as be jumped up above the embankment and fired, and before he could jump back again. In the meantime, our regiment, under Col. Daryee's special and personal direction, and he in advance had marched to position on the right, and opened a heavy fire, and Col. Townsend's Regiment, 3d Albany, had come up, marched in column directly in front of the enemy's batteries, and at point blank range got hand-somely into position on the left and opened fire. They flanged the masked batteries on the left and allenced them, and then formed in line of battle front to the enemy's batteries. All these movements took time, them, and then formed in line of battle front to the enemy's batteries. All these movements took time, and in the meantime our battery, commanded and served by Lieut. Grettle, of the 2d Regiment U. S. Artillery, kept up a galling and successful fire upon the chemy's batteries, and although grape, shell, canister, and solid shot, rained all around and about him, he was as quiet and gentle, both in manner and speech, as if he had been in a lady's drawing room. I never saw

greater coolness in my life.

I cannot say as much for some of those under his I cannot say as much for some of those under his command. There were men with him who emphatically stood by their guns, but as the enemy kept improving their range, and danger increased, so many left that there was not men enough of those whose duty it was to be there, and at the call for volunteers from the Zonaves, to help to work the gans, enough of the "red legged devils" stepped forward from their places to have served twenty guns. And so the day were on till our men were completely worn out.

About 12 o'clock, Col. Townsend a Regiment made reversely to the left, and then compute to the front.

About 12 o'clock, Col. Townsend a Regiment made a movement to the left, and then coming to the front, we made a general charge of the two regiments right up to and in the face of their hateries, and drove them from their first intrenchments. And here the enemy must have suffered great loss, for the men of both regiments, maddened by opposition, fairly sprung on their intrenchment, but were stopped by the second with their heavy guns. This was straightforward, hand-to-hand fighting, and at the point of the bayonet; but their position was too strong, although I think after we had once got it we could have kept it, had we had any support at all. We were obliged to retire, and retire we did, in good order, and without much less. And here let me pay a deserving tribute to Cols. Duryee and Townsend. Col. Duryee went through the fight with a little riding whip in his hand, and encouraged his men both with voice and example.

Col Townsend is one of the most self-possessed, cool gentlemen I ever saw. He was on horseback, in full uniform, and led his men in every movement. At the charge upon the batteries he was in front, and rode

the charge upon the batteries he was in front, and rode slow enough to let his men easily keep up, and wish as much apparent nonchalance as it upon parade. Poor Greble! He and six men were killed by almost

last shot fired from the enemy's batteries. Hi

their rifled cannon.

The men were completely worn out, but if they had had an open enemy to confront, tired as they were after this bard work, I think the first order to "charge" would have woke them like a trumpet

We traveled back to camp, and to-day are ready and eager for another light. Our experience of yesterday has done both officers and men a world of good.

THE GREAT BETHEL SKIRMISH.

The Rev. V. A. Lewis, chaptain of Col. Carr's 2nd Regiment (Troy), arrived in this city last evening. He was with his regiment at the attack, and says the affair was not so serious as had been represented by the telegraphic accounts. It was more of the character of a skirmish than a battle. He states that be knows that there were only fourteen killed, and that a number of these were killed by the mistake of our regiments firing into each other. With respect to the Troy Regiment, which took an active part in the affair, he says that none were killed; that the report by telegraph was erroneous in this respect. There were, however, three

wounded. As a disciplinary matter, perhaps, the affair will prove beneficial to the men. The soldiers of the Troy Regiment-as also those of the other regiments-are in excellent spirits, and more eager than ever for a renewal of the contest. The exploit performed in rescuing the body of Lieut. Greble and his cannon, by Capt. Wilson and Quartermaster McArthur of the Troy Regiment, has inspired the soldiers with additional courage, by showing what pluck can accomplish. The

efficiency of all engaged in the affair will be doubly increased in another engagement.

increased in another engagement.

A REBRI. ACCOUNT.

Correspondence of The Enhiners Republican.

It is stated positively at Hampton that Col. J. B.

Magnuder was in command of the Confederate forces, which consisted of one artiflery corps, with one landered men and six vieces, a cavaly corps of one hundred, as direc hundred rilemen and infantry—five hundred in all. All, save the cavalry, were an advance force from Yorktown, and were engaged in creating a battery where the engagement took place, to intercept the advance of Botter on Yorktown. About two miles from Great Betnel the forces of Pierce discovered two of the cavalry, which was from Hampton, doing duty as pickets.

of the cavalry, which was from Hampton, doing duty as pickets.

They succeeded in capturing one of them, who proved to be Capt. Whiring, and who is said to have allowed timeelf to be taken in order to enable his comrade to escape, to reach the camp and report the approach of the enemy to Col. Magruder. His comrade started at full speed to give the alarm when the pursuars fired several shots at him, and although supposed to be wounded, as he fell mont the neck of his horse, he succeeded in reaching the Confederate camp, and enabled Col. Magruser to hastily prepare for battle before his enemy came up.

He had previously burned the bridge, and his man were engaged in digging a trench and throwing up

were engaged in digging a trench and throwing up breastworks when the wounded picket announced the rapid approach of the foe. Col. M. then planted his six pieces near the bank of the stream; four in the front rank, and the other two a short distance in the rear, on the hill side, with riflemen and infantry in the unfinished trench, and his cavalry thrown back as a

reserve. The Federal troops moved up to the opposite side of the strain, with three pieces in front of the column, commanded by Lieut. Greele, apparently unaware of the position of the Confederate forces until they had opened on them with their artillery, rifles and musketry. The shock was so great the advance column fellow.

Lieut. Greble then planted his battery in a piece of woods on one side of the road, by which they had appreached, and the principal portion of Pierce's command rushed into the wood where they were formed for buttle. Col. Duryee's Zonaves took a position in and behind a barn on the opposite side of the road, where the land was cleared, but Col Magnuder's artil-

where the lard was cleared, but Col Magnuder's artillery soon dislodged them and drove them out.

The rapid and effective fire of the Confederates into the woods soon threw the Federal troops again into convision, and silenced the battery of Lieut. Greble. Col. Magnuder had moved two of his four front rank guns further up the bill, so that he was enabled to rake the Federalists from three points with a cross for

fire.

The Confedera'e loss, as reported, was three men killed and ten or twelve wonned.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL PIERCE'S ORDERS. Onneral Orders, No. 12.)

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP HAMLETON, June 9, 1861.

A plan of attack to-night is herewith inclosed and forwarded to Col. Darree, commanding 5th Regiment New-York State troops, who will set secondingly. Col Townsend, commanding 3d Regiment New-York Stale troops, will march his command in support of Col. Duryes. Col. Carr, commanding 2d Regiment New-York volunteers will detach the artillery company of his regiment, with their field-pieces, caiseous, and a suitable supply of aumunition, and take their position at the company of me regiment, who do not have their position at the burn-d bridge, near Hampton. Cels. Alien, Carr. and Mc-cheeney will hold their entire command in readiness, fully pre-pared to march at a moment's notice. All the troops will be supplied with one day's rations, and each man with twenty ounds of ball-cartridge.

That no mivtake may be made, all the treeps, as they charge

the enemy, will shout, "Boston,"

Cels. Allen. Carr, Townsend, Duryce, and McChesney will ake notice and act accordingly.

E. W. PIERCE, Brigadler-General.

LOCAL MILITARY MATTERS.

R. A. Pinnes, Brig. Major.

DEPARTURE OF THE UNITED TURNER RI-FLES-TWENTIETH REGIMENT.

Turtle Bay, the secluded little corner on the River, far up town, which has for four weeks past added to its historical associations the encampment of our Teutonic gymnasts who have volunteered, almost in a body, for the maintenance of Freedom in the present crisis, was suddenly deserted yesterday at 3 p. m., and will now remain unvisited by the daily thousands who were regularly attracted thither during the stay of the Turners. The 20th Regiment, "United Turner Rifles," Col. Max Weber, left this city by the steamer State of Georgia for Fortress Monroe, and the army of south-eastern Virginia. The Turners, it will be remembered, constitute a great social, educational, musical, gymnastic, and semi-military, popular society, to which every German, of whatever rank, so he be of good moral character, is expected to belong. The protherhood affords so many cheap advantages that it is almost universal among the Germans; and in virtue of this fact, the 20th Regiment leaves our city with as of this fact, the 20th Regiment leaves our city with as many warm wishes for fortune and success from as numerous a circle of devoted friends as the Firemen's Regiment itself, and owing to the nature and manner of its organization, will live in the hearts of the brothers and sisters of the Bund, and be watched in its future movements, perhaps, more closely than any other of our city volunteers.

The regiment is not only thoroughly equipped and the watched in the factor of the regiment is not only thoroughly equipped and the regiment is not only thoroughly equipped and

exorn for the war, but every man is pe feetly and completely dr lied in the manual and maneuvers of the sworn for the war, but every man is pelectly and completely drilled in the manual and maneuvers of the soldier, as well as ready and anxious to be of service to his country. Gynonastic training, in most cases the work of years, has made the men tough and muscular, and capable of great endurance. As they marched from Forry third street, down Second avenue, through Twenti th street, down Broadway, and thence by way of Pearl and Chatham streets to Canal street, many thousand people greeted them from the sidewalks and windows, beatowing high an unqualified praise upon them. There were many, hitherto knowing nothing of their existence, who awanded them the paim for stout soldierly bearing, among all the regiments that have yet left this city.

The procession, including the escort, was quite imposing, as every German society in the city resolved to be out, and was represented on the parade, to which add a battalion of the Turner Schützen corps, five companies of Van Gilea's De Kall- kegiment, a fire company from Union Hill, the noble "Daysing Zouaves," numerous citizens, four horse baggage wagons, and an emblematical warhise tableau, drawn by six fine horses, and consisting of a tent, with soldiers on guard, and an expressions of the colors the arms, and the various

horses, and consisting of a tent, with soldiers on guard, and specimens of the colors, the arms, and the various

and specimens of the colors, the arms, and the various equipments of our now Grand Army.

Among the socie les represented were the following: New-Yorker Sangerbund, Social Reform Gessing Verein, Fidelia, Mozart Mannerchor, Arion, Heivetia Mannerchor, Dramatic Club, New-Yorker Rife Corps, The associations of Turners from Bloomingdale, Williamsburgh, Brooklyn, and the old Turners, who were the original founders of the Verein, all in their uniform of white. At a seasonable hour the societies formed in line opposite Turn Halle, in Orchard street, and marched to Grand street, where they were joined by a body of the Social Reformers, thence through Hester street to Metropolitan Hall, and soon swelled in numbers as they approached Union square, where

Hester street to Metropolitan Hall, and soon swelled in numbers as they approached Union square, where they met the regiment at 4 o clock.

The display of society banners, badges, and mottoes was numerically fine, the most common being those of Turner Societies exhibiting an ogling night owl with a torch in one claw and a sword in the other, super-scribed by the word "Bahnfrei," (Clear the track.) In front of the City Hall a review by the Common Council, and presentations by private titizens, took place. The Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles presented a flag, and said:

country, me and presentations of private titizens, took place. The Hon. Samuel B. Kuggles presented a flag, and said:

In behalf of Mrs. Cheeles Edward Strong, and other patrictic ladies of the city of New York, I present you this gift of a National Flag for your regiment, which they commit, with undoubting latth, to your brave and loyal keeping. To whom could they more properly intrust it than to you the insel descendants of the Granam of those former agas who, amid the verdant foresten against the creal domination of imperious, slaveholding and all-ensiaving Rome!

Gailant termans! I friends and brethren! we hall you as followed outgraver, and adopting the strong and or our attom's destiny. The sand of poetry, song and science; the bit thipsee of Schlifer, and Mozart and Keper, has given you to us, to share our fortones and our fate. This cooldy western continuit is not less yours than ours; upon its broad and teaching bosons we stand or full together. Bide by side we now hattice for our nation's bifs. For this very purpose it was, that you sought this western world. You came here, that you of the present generation might enjoy that loug deferred but deally cherished object of every German heart, a comprehensive and enited nationally. You left your native land, disambered and disintegraded by long centuries of strife, that you might here breathe, in freedom, the invigorating all of one great, untifd, individue requipilic. You left without regres the rival and contending Hapsburghs and Hohenrollerin, that you might here breathed, in freedom, the invigorating all of one great untifd, individuely compy the one great continental nation of the globe, stretching, in unbroken expense, from occan to eccan.

Mrs. Rupp, on behalf of a committee of ladies, presented, with a brief speech, a regimental etandard, with motione of the society of Turners.

Miss Sophie L. Beisel presented (also in behalf of a committee of ladies) the German colors of black, red and geld, and made a neat speech, reminding the soldiers that the

livered a stirring speech, calling upon the soldiers to be conrageous, to light nobly for their second fatherland; as they loved their sisters and wives, to promise to cottend fitly for universal freedom, so that cannons and church hells might welcome them back with honor,

and church bells might welcome them back with honor, pride and general joy.

Col. Max Wober, who is a firmly-knit, fine-featured, noble-looking officer, made a brief reply, thacking the donors, an behalf of the regiment, for their regard, their presents and their encouraging words; the gight that not only would the United Turner Riffes do honor to their original fatherland, but their adopted fatherland, whose flag they would seek to vindicate, and whose honor to raise above rebellion.

The regiment embarked at 6] o'clock, on board the steamship State of Georgis, foot of Reach street, beld into the stream at 8 p. m., and sailed with the enting tide. The following is a list of the officers: Field and Staff Officers-Colonel, Max Weber: Lieutenant-Golonel, Frenche Weits. Major, Engelsen's Schneof; Adjutant. Ruddiph Kluckhohn; Quartermaster, George Minch; Surgeon, Julius Hansen, Aasistant-Surgeon, Charles Heiland: Seegeant and Hansen, Assistant-Surgeon, Charles Heiland: Seegeant Growthin.

Loren: Drum-Major, William Kaufman; Bugle Major, Paul Grublin
Company A.—Captain, Lorenz Meyer; First Lieutenant, William Knecht; Ensirn Herman Stocckell.
Company B.—Captain, Anthony Bracklin; First Lieutenant, Franz Munich; Ensign, Fritz Lotzeiert.
Company G.—Captain, Charles Hoenleitner; First Lieutenant, Otto Hoym Ensign Gutar Lorenz
Company D.—Captain, J. W. Einbigler; First Lieutenant, William Brackers; Ensign, Charles Volker; First Lieutenant, William brackers; Ensign, Charles Volker,
Company F.—Captain, Ernst Otto Hernet; First Lieutenant, Herry Clober; Eusign, Charles Volker.
Company F.—Captain, Challes Sensey; First Lieutenant, Herman Benecke; Ensign, Radolph Beutier.
Company H.—Captain, William School; First Lieutenant, William Schult; Ensign Robert Merkle.
Company H.—Captain, Henry Stompf; First Lieutenant, Adolph Wilson; Lius R., George Koenig.
Company L.—Captain, Joseph Hoeffling; First Lieutenant, William Schult; Ensign Robert Merkle.
Company L.—Captain, Joseph Hoeffling; First Lieutenant, William Schult; Ensign, Louis Kroeck.

DEPARTURE OF WILSON'S ZOUAVES.

The 6th Regimen of New-York Volunteers, Col. William Wilson's Zouaves, numbering 835 men, rank and file, embarked yesterday afternoon on the steamship Vanderbilt for a Southern destination. When their marching orders were received, the men bailed the prospect of active service with all the enthusiasm which characterized their enrollment. Not the least among the hardships with which these men have had to contend were the slanderous and malicious stories circulated in regard to them. They have been denounced as thieves, cut-throats, and villains, till people were afraid to venture near their camp. The truth is that the regiment is composed of hardworking mechanics-"mud-sitls," as the Chivalry have it-who will

that the regiment is composed of bardworking mechanics—"mud-sils." as the Chivalry have it—who will prove such soloiers as the Southerners will not care to meet more than once. There were some hard customers in the regiment when it was first organized, but they were promptly expelled as soon as their true character was ascertained.

It was announced that the regiment would leave Staten Island at 2 o clock a. m., and proceed to the foot of Fourteenth street, North R ver, but it was not until after one o'clock that they lauded in Fourteenth street from the stramer Maryland which brought them up. On paining the above the regiment was specify formed, when, preceded by a detachment from Dodworth's band, they took up the line of march through Fourteenth a reet to Fifth avenue, and down the avenue to Clinton place, where they halted in front of No. 63, for the purpose of receiving a beautiful silk that presented by Mrs. Geo. Strong and Mrs. Smith, in behalf of a number of Isdies residing in that vicinity. The banner is of regulation size, plain border, with heavy red white and blue tassels, and mounted on a substantial black walnut staff, are mounted by a gilt eagle. A rilver plate on the staff bears the following isscription:

The regiment being formed into line, Col. Wilson and his officers entered the house, where they were introduced to a large number of Isdies and gentlemen, and partook of a collation, during which time the soldiers were served with cooling drinks, and p pee and tobacco, by the ladies of the Brevoort House. After a quarter of an hour speat in refreshment, the ceremonies began by the Rev. Sullivan H. Weston, Chaplain of the 7th Regiment, coming forward, with Mrs. Strong leaning on his arm, bearing the flag, which he presented in a stirring and patriotic speech.

His admirable address was frequently applanded by both soldiers and spectators. Col. Wilson received the colors from Mrs. Strong, and nanding them to John W. Woods, the color-bearer, with much apparent emotion, said:

the colors from Mrs. Strong, and handing the to John W. Woods, the color-bearer, with much apparent emotion, said:

I can hardly speak—atterance is taken from me by the sight of my wife, child and the ladies of New-York. I love that flag (pointing to the colors) more than my wife. I love my constitute my flag, and then my family, and am ready to succide everything except my God for that flag, as it is my firm belief that my one who dies for that flag dies for his tod. I sell it in mr heart that we fight for a good canse, for a war of freedem of man, for innocent women and children. It is not for the glery of the fighting I am going forth, nor for the sake of a Colonel's commission, it its enthulasam which drives me to the battle-field, and may it be on the plains of Texas, or on the sandy beach at Penasods, or in the descentated lands of Virginis, that flag will be cherished and defended to the last drop of our blood. May one man fail in its defense, a thousand will average bins, and death for that flag will be sweet, in thinking of the ladies of New-York, and more particularly of you, ladies, who cannot one, who was aimoet an outcast, and like God's blessed angels, ministering to the wants of my men, who though misrepresented are still true men, as good as God ever put breath into. They are Nature's noblemen of their class, who made this country free made the republics of Rome and France, and will again liberate this land from aristocrats at dualtors. I don't believe that the flag or me either.

This rough but honest speech moved soldiers and civilians alike to the most intense manifestations of patriotic fervor. Officers and men cheered and waved t eir arms in an eestary of enthusiasm, wille the multi ude applauded to the echo. After the presentation, the regiment reformed and mirrord own broads way to Pier No. 2 North River, a large concourse of citizens greeting them with hearty cheers along the line of march. Arriving at the pier, the men embarked in perfect order on a small tug-boat, which conveyed them to the Vanderbilt, then lying at anchor in the stream. As the tug moved away, cheer upon cheer burst from the hundreds of spectators assembled in the vicin tv. The men went board on the Vanderbilt from the tug,

wien ty.

The men went board on the Vanderbilt from the tug, but were not so orderly and quiet as they had been throughout the day. They felt very much aggieved at not having received their pay from the State as had been promised, and now that they found themselves really departing from our shores, signs of disaffection began to show themselves. In addition to this, many of them had calcalated upon having a few hours o spend among their iriends in the city, and were corely grieved at being hurried away, perhaps forever. A large number had been liberally supplied with liquor while on the march through the city by misguided friends, and tho e who were partially intoxicated did no hesitate to demand that they be conveyed back to the shore. The disaffection rapidly spread, till at last it became so general that the officers decided that the better cone to pursue would be to yield to them. Accordingly, about three hundred of them were granted furloughs until 10 o'clock this morning, and were allowed to return to the city. During the excitement on board, Col. Wilson was quite seriously injured by a fall. In attempting to jump from the upper to the main deck, his foot caught in a rope and he tell upon his face, cutting himself badly but not dangerously. He continued to perform his duties after the accioent until quiet reigned on board, when he retired and suffered his injuries to be dreesed by a physician. The wounds will have no more serious effect than to mar his personal beauty for a iew days. A bout will be in readinese at Pier No. 2 at 10 o'clock this morning to convey to the steamer all those who are absent on furlough, and the men are notified to be on hand punctually, as the Vanderbilt will sail as soon as they are on board.

When the regiment left the steamboat at the foot of Fourteenth street, a drunken soldier made his appearance. Col. Wilson immediately ordered his expulsion,

Fourteenth street, a dranken soldier made his appearance. Col. Wilson immediately ordered his expulsion, and in a few seconds his uniform was stripped from him and he was driven out in disgrace from the regi-

DEPARTURE OF COMPANY G, SECOND REGIMENT. Capt. (Alderman) Barry's company of recruits for the 2d Regiment N. Y. State Militia, left this city for Washington last evening, by the 6 o'clock tra Washington last evening, by the 6 o clock train from Jersey City. At 4 p.m., an inspection by Col. Frankin of the regular service took place, at the Arnsory, in Seventh street, near Third avenue. There were present nearly 200 men, and several more joined the company at No. 168 Fullon street. The 2d Regiment has now at the sent of war 570 men. After the addition of the present recruits there will still be 130 wanting to bring the regiment up to 1,000 men, which is the intention. GOOD NEWS FOR THE CAVALRY.

Those who have for so many weeks felt an interest in the New-York lat Regiment of Cavalry, will be glud to learn that it was yesterday formally accepted by President Lincoln. This is the regiment which was originally started by Mr. Richardson and the Hon. Bayard Clark.

Bayard Clark.

PIRST REGIMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The 1st Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, Col.
Cowein, will pass through here on Sunday morning,
being the first regiment of three years volunteers from
the old Bay State. In order to give them a fitting reception, the natives of Massachusetts in New-York
are invited to meet this afternoon at the State Agency
Rooms, No. 203 Broadway, at 3 p. m.

DEATH OF A NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER IN

THE SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

A sergeant in Capt. Wilson's company from Wayne

A sergeant in Capt. Wilson's company from Wayne County, named Isano Irish, died the night before last of typhoid fever. His remains were taken to the railroad depot under a military escort yesterday morning, and sent home to Sodne, Wayne County, in charge of

his parents, who came here about a week ago upon hearing of his illness. He is highly spoken of by those who knew him, and in his death the company to which he belonged meets with a serious loss.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT VOLUNTEERS, COL

JAMES E. KERRIGAN.

This regiment is at prevent quartered, 800 strong, at Quarantine, Staten Island, in the quarters formerly occupied by Col. Allen's regiment. Three companies were mustered into the United States service yesterday, the medical examination of the remainder not having taken place. Their inspection by the United States officer was postponed until to-day. Notwithstanding the ceplorable condition of the regimental wardrobe, the men respend with alacrity to the orders of the officers to "fall in' for drill, and several bare feet may be noticed by glancing along the line.

NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M. An artillery company to be attached to this splendid regiment has been organized within the pass week under the auspices and by the efforts of Surgeon Fisher, and it will leave to-day for the seat of war. Any letters for the members of the regiment left at the armory corner of University place and Thirteenth street before 3 p. m. will be duly forwarded.

3 p. m. will be duly forwarded.

THE PARK BAREACKS.

THE PARK BAREACKS.

The Park Barracks will be evacuated by the Seventeenth Regiment to-day, as they proceed to occupy the quarters formerly occupied by Col. Wilson's regiment. The Barracks will remain vacant for a few days in order to give time for cleaning and thoroughly airing the quarters. They will then be occupied by the Thirty-sixth Regiment, Col. Innes, now, quartered at Forty-math street and North River.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

GEN. ARTHUR.

GEN. ARTHUR.

The Seventeenth Regiment, Col. Lausing, Yesterday received 740 overcouts, 740 pairs pantaloons, and 740 jackets.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS Sith Regt. N. Y. Vol.

REGIMENTAL ORDER No. 4.—The following order is promutgated for the information of the regiment.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK, 3

ADJUTANY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

ALDANY, Inc. 11, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 263.—1. On the return of Brig. General Yates, commanding depot of Volunteers at New York, of an election held pursuant to Special Order No. 255. for the obvious of persons to fill the effices of Colonel Lieux. Colonel, and Major of the 36th Regiment N. Y. S. V., the following named persons having been chosen at such election are hereby as-igned to such Regiment and will be respected and obeyed accordingly; Colonel, Charles H. Innes; Lieux. Col., Thos. J. Levil, Major, Nathaniel Floch.

Cel Innes will immediately report for duty to Brig General

Cell mess will immediately repert for duty to Brig General Yates, and the Regiment will be held in readiness to be mustered in to the service of the United Stree.

2. The following regiment having been organized and accepted by the State authorities as part of the Voluties Troops called for in General Orders No. 17, they will be immediately mustered into the service of the United States: New-York Depot—Col. Innee's (36th) Regiment.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

J. MELEDITH READ, jr., Adjutant-General.

Commandents must have their companies ready for impection by Saturday of this week:

The following Staff appointments have been made, and will be respected accordingly: Adjutant, W.m. G. Ulshoeffer; Quartermaster, James W. Winter; Paymester, Samuel Osgood; Chaplain, the Rev. J. A. Carilli.

By order of CHAS. H. INNES, Colonel Com't.

W. G. Ulshoeffers, Adjutant.

BOGUS TROT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Probably through no fault of the parties interested, one heat of the three in the match between Flora and John Morgan yesterday was really a fine one. The race was merely one more of the made-up affairs in which the Queen of the Turf has been driven for two or three years past. Whenever the tracks are quite run out of business an arrangement is made, and Flora is matched (!) for a large stake against either Princess or some horse who comes from the antipodes with a marvelous reputation manufactured to order. The dodge always succeeds in drawing a crowd, and occasionally a good thing is made by the knowing ones in betting with the ignorant. Whether the large purses of \$1,000 and \$2,000 ever come into the pocaet of the

apparent winner is more than we can say, but we think it doubtful. These hippodromes would not be bad if the proprietors of the track would only conduct things in a respectable manner, but when a score of gambling-tables are allowed to be worked in the public room, and such a horde of thieves, gamblers, and rowdies are collected as were at the Centreville Course yesterday, we say this rescally system of deception should be stopped at once. Out of a crowd which numbers over 3,000 perons we looked in vain for one hundred respectable persons, and we doubt if many of those who were present will do themselves the pleasure of attending the two-mile and three-mile races between Flora and Mor-

gan which are yet to come off.

The track was very hard yesterday, but showed no other traces of the great rain-fall of Wednesday. Flora looked very well, and moved up and down as prettily as she always does. The Kentucky horse is a fine, large serrel standing about fifteen three, with a great deal of bone, a long stride, and quite a high-bred appearance in some points. His work yesterday proved him to be a real trotter, and we should judge him to be a horse of great endurance. His stride must be full pineteen feet, which enables him to get over the ground at a pace which none but close observers would think possible. His half mile in the first heat was done in 1.09, but no one would have thought he was going at

possible. His half mile in the first heat was done in 1.09, but no one would have thought he was going at such a tremendous pace, so easy was his motion.

The horses got a good send-off for the first heat, but Mergan broke before reaching the turn, and Flora got a lead of quite a length and a half, and the gap was even wider at the second turn; but, once fairly on the back stretch, the Kentucky horse set himself to work with such a wil that he crept up to her, little by little, and when the two fiew past the half-mile post his nose was close to McMann's wheel. The trot was now watched with breathless attention. It seemed as if Flora had really met her match, and some bets on the time of the heat were made. At the three-quarter post Morgan had lapped his antagonist, and the two came down the stretch in splendid style. Victory seemed still uncertain, but as they neared the stands McMann let out his I tile mare and she gained a full length, despite the efforts of Turner, who made the most of his horse. As the first stand was reached, the shouts of the excited spectators seemed to make the strange horse nervous and frightened, for, with a premoultory skip or two, he made a dead break, as he passed the judges a length and a half behind the invincible little mare. Time of the heat, 2:244.

Before the race, we understood that the best time allowed for a heat was to be about 2:25, so that we were surprised to hear a bet made by one of Morgan's backers that he would win the recond heat, for, of course, to do that he would have to best Flora's best time. The result proved that we had been rightly informed. The horses scored, and scored, and scored again, until every one had become completely tired and disgusted with waiting; then Morgan each his office shoe, and there was another delay: then cams some more scoring—probably to give a better chance for business at the bars—and then the horses got off. Morgan broke up before reaching the turn, and ere he could recover, Flora had run away full five lengths. Morgan broke up b

WILLIAM MULLIGAN .-- A paragraph concerning an alleged disturbance in which William Malligan was engaged appears on another page. After that part of the paper was struck off, we received a call from Mr.

Melligan, who says that the story is without founds tion. VOORHEES-On Thursday, Jano 13, Kate Swanton, elded child of Wm. D. and Eliza B. D. Voorhees, aged 5 years and 2

child of Wm. D. and Eliza B. D. Voorhees, eggs in the months.
The funeral will take place on Saturday, 15th, at 3 o'clock p. Trom the residence of her grandfather, Eithu Day, esq., No. 452 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

Paccongers Arrived

Ja steamship Adriatic, from Galvany-J. P.; Merrick, laß, eon, daughter, Infant and nurses, R. Hoe, Mrs Kate Hoelhan E. L. De's Frenct, S. Standish, Mrs. Therest Grospa, R. H. Be lev, E. F. Franklin, Rev. R. B. Howland, haly, 3 children and investigation of the control of

In steamship Adriatic (Br.), Walker, from Galway 5th inst., 8:30 a. m., via St. Johns 10th loot., mdso, and 131 pass, to Horn loud & Applayali,